[illegible] [illegible] No [illegible]

SPECIFICATION

OF

[illegible] SMITH.

[illegible] BOTTLES.

LONDON:
[illegible] EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
[illegible]
[illegible] PATENT OFFICE,
[illegible]
[illegible]

A.D. 1873, 28th January. N° 324.

Feeding Bottles.

(*This Invention received Provisional Protection only.*)

PROVISIONAL SPECIFICATION left by Henry Smith at the Office of the Commissioners of Patents, with his Petition, on the 28th January 1873.

I, Henry Smith, of 5, Hillmartin Villas, Nightingale Road, Wood Green, in the County of Middlesex, Chemist, do hereby declare the nature of the said Invention for "Improvements in the Apparatus connected with Feeding Bottles for Infants and for other Purposes," to be as follows:—

This Invention has for its object improvements in the apparatus connected with feeding bottles for infants and other purposes, such as young lambs or other animals, and consists, 1st, in attaching to the pipe (usually of glass) that is inserted in the feeding bottle a valve of india-rubber formed in the following manner:—I take a piece of india-rubber tube slightly larger in its outside diameter than the interior diameter of the before-mentioned pipe, and about one inch in length, the one end of this tube is flattened by compression in the way known to india-rubber workers, or is purchased from the manufactory in that form, so that whilst it forms an obstruction for the fluid to pass into the tube from that end, it does not prevent the fluid in the tube from passing outward. I take such piece of tubing and insert about half of its length into the bottom end of the before-mentioned pipe, and then roll or fold the projecting portion of the india-rubber tube back upon and over the glass pipe; I thus have the valve attached to the end of the glass pipe, and the end of the pipe also protected from fracture as is the case with the pipe now usually inserted in feeding bottles. The valve offers very slight resistance to the entry of the fluid, and entirely prevents the running back of the fluid into the bottle. The end of the india-rubber tube may in place of being compressed across its diameter to form the valve be compressed into the form of a triangle or cross, but the simple constriction across the diameter is sufficient. I also provide the cork closing the feeding bottle with a similar valve so as to allow the air to enter and to prevent the escape of the fluid. The apparatus so fitted to the bottle may be placed in any position without fear of the liquid escaping. The infant in sucking always has the tube filled and does not suck in wind as is the case with the common feeding bottle.

When the bottle becomes empty the air passing in through the first valve at the bottom of the glass or other pipe creates a whistling kind of noise, which is of great service in attracting the attention of the attendants to the fact that the bottle is empty, and the child sucking in air.

The india-rubber tube may be made (in place of folding over the glass pipe) with a projecting collar so as to prevent its passing up the pipe by the suction of the infant feeding. The end of the india-rubber tube inserted in the pipe may also be made conical, and then split with one or more slits to form the valve.

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